



PSORIASIS

## AN INSIGHT INTO THE COLOMBIAN BURDEN OF PSORIASIS

*D Chaparro*<sup>(1)</sup> - *G Sanclemente*<sup>(2)</sup> - *N Velez*<sup>(3)</sup> - *Lm Colmenares*<sup>(3)</sup> - *A Motta*<sup>(4)</sup> - *E Quevedo*<sup>(4)</sup> - *L Charry*<sup>(1)</sup> - *Jr Amador*<sup>(5)</sup> - *La Castro*<sup>(5)</sup> - *Cj Diaz*<sup>(6)</sup> - *E Melendez*<sup>(7)</sup> - *C Morales*<sup>(8)</sup> - *A Argote*<sup>(9)</sup> - *O Mora*<sup>(9)</sup> - *M Reyes*<sup>(10)</sup> - *N Hernandez*<sup>(11)</sup> - *Mp Rodriguez*<sup>(11)</sup> - *Ms Ramirez*<sup>(12)</sup> - *N Cordoba*<sup>(13)</sup> - *S Herrera*<sup>(14)</sup> - *H Castellanos*<sup>(15)</sup> - *F Jaramillo*<sup>(16)</sup> - *Residentes Dermatologia*<sup>(17)</sup> - *Residentes Dermatologia*<sup>(18)</sup> - *Residentes Dermatologia*<sup>(8)</sup> - *Residentes Dermatologia*<sup>(5)</sup> - *Residentes Dermatologia*<sup>(19)</sup> - *Residentes Dermatologia*<sup>(20)</sup> - *Residentes Dermatologia*<sup>(15)</sup> - *Residentes Dermatologia*<sup>(16)</sup>

*Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Hospital San Ignacio, Dermatologia, Bogota, Colombia*<sup>(1)</sup> - *Group Of Investigative Dermatology (grid), Medical Research Institute, School Of Medicine, university Of Antioquia, Ips Universitaria, Universidad De Antioquia; Centros Especializados De San Vicente Fundación, Rionegro., Medellin, Colombia*<sup>(2)</sup> - *Universidad Ces, Dermatologia, Medellin, Colombia*<sup>(3)</sup> - *Universidad El Bosque, Dermatologia, Bogota, Colombia*<sup>(4)</sup> - *Hospital Militar, Dermatologia, Bogota, Colombia*<sup>(5)</sup> - *Hospital Universitario Del Valle, Universidad Del Valle, Dermatologia, Cali, Colombia*<sup>(6)</sup> - *Hospital Universidad Del Norte, Dermatologia, Barranquilla, Colombia*<sup>(7)</sup> - *Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana, Dermatologia, Medellin, Colombia*<sup>(8)</sup> - *Fundacion Universitaria Ciencias De La Salud, Dermatologia, Bogota, Colombia*<sup>(9)</sup> - *Practica Privada, Dermatologia, Medellin, Colombia*<sup>(10)</sup> - *Practica Privada, Dermatologia, Bogota, Colombia*<sup>(11)</sup> - *Somes, Dermatologia, Bucaramanga, Colombia*<sup>(12)</sup> - *Universidad Tecnologica De Pereira, Dermatologia, Pereira, Colombia*<sup>(13)</sup> - *Hospital Universitario San Vicente De Paul, Sura, Dermatologia, Medellin, Colombia*<sup>(14)</sup> - *Universidad Nacional, Dermatologia, Bogota, Colombia*<sup>(15)</sup> - *Universidad De Caldas, Dermatologia, Manizales, Colombia*<sup>(16)</sup> - *Universidad Ces, Universidad De Antioquia, Dermatologia, Medellin, Colombia*<sup>(17)</sup> - *Universidad El Bosque, Dermatologia, Bogota, Colombia*<sup>(18)</sup> - *Fundación Universitaria De Ciencias De La Salud, Dermatologia, Bogota, Colombia*<sup>(19)</sup> - *Universidad Del Valle, Dermatologia, Cali, Colombia*<sup>(20)</sup>

Introduction: Frequency and distribution of skin diseases in the population and their estimates of morbidity are very relevant because they are an important cause of health loss world-wide. Geographic differences may lead to variations in clinical and epidemiological characteristics, as some skin problems may be influenced by ethnic and environmental factors.

Objective: To describe the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of Colombian patients with psoriasis.





Design: Cross -sectional descriptive study

**Materials and methods:** This multicenter study included patients with psoriasis from different Colombian cities. Individuals older than 7 years, of any gender and with any skin disease who sought a dermatologist, and who have signed an informed consent, were included.

**Results:** Preliminary data from 62 patients, (22 women and 40 men) with age between 17-87 years-old (Mean 52 years-old), were collected. The majority of patients (74%) belonged to low income strata and Fitzpatrick's Skin Phototype III and IV (79%). Forty-five % of patients had been on phototherapy, 16% had a history of Methotrexate use, and 11% were on biologics. Almost 28% of patients had sleep disturbances. Psoriasis vulgaris was the main disease-type (42%) and 30% of patients had a family history of psoriasis. As 95% of patients had initiated treatment, PASI was low (Mean: 5).

**Conclusions:** This study has assessed important features of Colombian psoriatic patients that could serve to assist clinicians for a better understanding of the disease and its individual and population burden.

